word is weak!—the intense devotion, and truthful-ness of those wonderful, upward-glancing eyes. It needs not the manly figure by her side, nor the familiar touch of her slender hand upon his oulder, to tell us that Rose Standish is a bride, Mr. Willis adds, that Mr. Wier's church, half buried in summer foliage when he saw it, is a beautiful specimen of rural architecture, and that its bell has a tone very musical and sweet. This is as we would have chosen. Let beauty and melody hang the garland and the lyre over the high places" hallowed by the affections-let them adorn and dignify the altars where the dead are mourned, and where the tender voices of religion and desire whisper hopefully of a reunion. It is their true apostleship on earth.

### THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1850.

## MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S STORY

is commenced in this number. It will be completed in three or four weeks. It opens more beautifully and impressively than anything we

### " LETTER FROM NEW YORK." .

have lately seen from her gifted pen.

The second of this series will ennear on the, yel recognition of its authority.

We shall notice next week a variety of new

# publications lately received from the publishers.

ADVENTURES OF A SCHOLAR IN THE COUNTRY. This Story, by Mrs. Stowe, on our first page,

pepsy and "the blues." It will relieve them. Received the following sums, for a purpose previou

C. D. Cleveland -" My Own Man" W. B. Jarvis -S. Maelay -G. W. Perkins Friend of Freedom" -G. W. Taylor - -

### THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

The first number of the second volume of the Friend of Youth appears this week. We are glad to dearn that substanting are rapidly renewing. Those who wish complete files should lose no

The editor has made ample provision for rich contributions to the new volume. Next number will contain a chapter (by special permission of the author and publishers) from a delightful juvenile work by GRACE GREENWOOD, which will soon be issued by Ticknor, Reed, & Fields, Boston. Among the attractive articles in the present

number, are the following: The Children's Visit to the Fair, by MARY IRVING a beautiful poem entitled, The Wild Horses; Tales of Travellers; Life Among Birds, the first of a series of original Letters on Natural History, by HANNAH TOWNSEND; Stories for Young People; Charles Allison's Falschood, &c.

#### BILLS! LOOK OUT!

The subscriptions of some two or three thousand subscribers to the Era will expire at Nos. 203 and 203 -that is, in about one or two weeks. Bills were sent to them enclosed in last week's paper. We hope every subscriber will be on the okout, so that they may not pass unnoticed.

A few of these two or three thousands may neglect to renew, but we expect from them THE BOSTON SLAVE HUNT AND THE VIGILANCE that we are determined to increase, in every possible way, the value of the paper, as a political, literary, and family companion. Will they please to recollect, how much one subscriber may accomplish for a paper, by a little well-timed effort. Every subscriber renewing, if he send three for \$5. Will not each try what he can do, and at least send us one new subscriber. In this case, \$3.50 will pay for both.

# GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON-THE RIGHT

The attempt to enforce the Fugitive Law in Boston has given rise to more excitement than has been witnessed in any other city. The slave catchers are from Georgia, and it is understood that they obtained warrants from Judge Woodbury for the arrest of William Craft and his wife, alleged to have escaped several years ago from slavery in that State. The warrants having been placed in the hands of the United States Marshal, he undertook to serve them, but thus far, owing to the opposition of white and colored citizens, has been unable to accomplish his purpose. The newspapers report that the colored people have armed themselves for the protection of Craft; that the Committee of Vigilance has had the slave-claimants arrested several times on various charges, to answer which they have been that they have received notice from the same Committee, "to quit."

The duty of the President of the United States, under the Constitution, is, "to see that the laws a signal would call a powerful body at a moment' be faithfully executed." As Mr. Fillmore has sanctioned this Fugitive Law by his signature, he will of course feel bound to enforce it, by all the means at his disposal, which may be necessary Armed resistance will be put down, or, should it prove successful, Massachusetts may be considered in a revolutionary condition. We are informed, on good authority, that the President has | themselves to legal measures solely. forwarded his instructions to the Marshal at Boston, and is prepared to sustain him in his attempt to exercise the law, by the military power of the

This is indeed a deplorable state of things. If Massachusetts be prepared for revolution and secession, we have not a word to say. Her right to secede we do not question-but such a step ought not to be taken rashly, without a full consideration of all its consequences. If she is not prepared for this step, will she follow the example of South Carolina, and attempt violently to nullify any law of the Union? Certainly she has high example and extreme provocation. Her citizens, when found on necessary business, on board vessels in the port of Charleston, have in defiance of the Constitution been thrust into prison, simply on account of their color; and, her Representative sent thither, by authority of her Legislature, to test in a legal manner, before the proper tribunal, the constitutionality of the laws under which such outrages were committed, was violently elected from the State. Citizens of the Northto slavery, have within a few weeks been driven from her borders. Here is a paragraph which we have just noticed in the Southern Herald, published in Athens, Georgia:

"Audlition Dispaten.-The Georgetown Reablican, of Wednesday, says: A meeting of the Committee of Safety and citizens were assembled to-day to take into consideration the conduct and deportment of two Maine gentlemen, Captain Beardsly, of the schooner George and William, and one Scott, perhaps an officer on hoard the same vessel, who were regarded as fit subjects to leave immediately, and without ceremony were waited on by a Committee appointed for that purand not to return under a penalty of a coat of tar and feathers. Subsequently, however, a committee saw them safe on board of their vessel at anchor in our bay, and all sail set. The people have taken their business into their own hands, and, as may be imagined, it is attended to just as

If these people are right, those citizens of Boston, who have waited on the two citizens of Georgia, and given them notice to quit, on ac- tion whether the certificate of the Comm count of the nature of their sentiments and cr-

beautiful mouth, and in the earnest-Oh! that their denunciations of the conduct of the Boston People, but not a word have they ever breathed against the lawless acts of the South Carolina People. What is their judgment worth? It is the offspring of mere prejudice, not the result of sound principle. They have no right to say aught against the proceedings in Massachusetts, until they have proved their loyalty to the Constitution and the Laws, by rebuking lawless acts

> We have pursued a different course. Violence in the North, as well as in the South, we have at all times condemned, without respect to persons. When we denounce lawlessness in one section, we do it on principles which demand its condemnation in all sections.

Secession, we understand. When a Sovereign State decides that the Union is an oppression not to be borne, it has a right to assume its independence. Then it claims no protection from the laws it has cast off-no part in the benefits of the Confederacy it has rejected.

Praceable non-conformity to a law on consciention rounds, coupled with submission to its penalties, we understand. That is a duty which, at times, devolves on the citizen, ought to be faithfully discharged, and may be, with entire respect for the law-making power, and consistently with a gene-

But armed resistance to a down by hodier, af the state of the s making power, and consider themselves members of the law-making body, is simply rebellion, and cannot be justified on any sound moral principle.

The slave claimants from Georgia, in Boston, are there on an odious errand. They should be resisted by every means, short of fraud or force-The people of Boston have no more right to warn them "to quit," than the people of Georgetown, we commend to all who are suffering from dys-South Carolina, had a right to give the two gentlemen from Maine similar notice. If the Georgia slave claimants are guilty of any violation of law, punish them according to law. If not, but if their business be revolting to the popular sentiment, shun them, give them no encouragement, withhold ordinary courtesies from them; but unless you would practice what you have condemned in South Carolina, unless you would justify Lynch law, and thus put an argument in the mouths of all who recommend violence against A bolitionists, let them alone.

Nor can we for a moment admit the right of armed resistance to the execution of any law, however nefarious, unless, we repeat the commu nity in which such resistance is attempted, has recoived on independence. The right of resist. ance then becomes a revolutionary right, above the Constitution, above the established order of

If the People of Massachusetts have resolved to go out of the Union, let them so resist. If not, let them eschew nullification; and, though they cannot obey the law, submit to its penalties till they can try all the methods secured by the Constitution for its repeal.

Most carnestly do we hope that our friends everywhere may forbear violence. That is the policy of a bad cause, but can never advance a good one. If good men undertake to put down bad laws by force, bad men will be emboldened to use force against good laws-and society will thus be resolved into anarchy, where the only law will be that of the strongest.

The Telegraph never gives one a correct idea of anything. Since the foregoing was written, we have seen in the Tribane the following apparently truthful report of the proceedings is Boston. We rejoice to see that the citizens of Boston bave kept themselves strictly within the bounds of the law, not resorting to violent meas-

BOSTON, THURSDAY, October 31, 1850. The slave hunters, Knight and Hughes, lef the city vesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., fully per sunded after a week's trial, that all attempts to arrest Mary and Ellen Crane to the city of Bos-ton, were worse than useless. Yet not a blow has en struck, or an act of violence done! As soon as it was known that they were about

to take out a warrant, the Vigilance Committee was called together and various sub-committees appointed. Among these was a committee of le-gal gentlemen, whose duty it was to give Crafts the benefit of every legal weapon of offence or defence. His committee consisted of S. C. Sewall, Charles Sumner, R. H. Dana, jr., John C. Park, and George Minot. In addition to these gentle-men, Charles G. Loring, Esq. one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, volunteered his services. After full deliberation, this committee notified the commissioners that if they acted under the law, they would be sued, on the ground and that the same course would be taken with the marshal and his deputies, or any other persons who should act under the direction of the commis sioners. The ground was taken that the process under this law is a civil process, and that the outer door of a house cannot be broken in for the purpose of serving it, and the marshal was notified accordingly. Crafts moved his bed and clothing into his shop, and made it his domicil-his

In the meantime Crafts, on his own responsi bility, without advice from any parties, deter-mined on resistance. He armed himself fully, and made up his mind to sell his freedom with his held to bail in the aggregate sum of \$30,000; and life. His shop is in the midst of the negro population, who were in a state of intense excitement armed and determined upon resistance. No man could approach within a hundred yards of Craft's shop without being seen by a hundred eyes, and warning. The Marshal's assistants made reconnoissances, and are perfectly satisfied that if the "outer-door" doctrine prevailed, the process could not be served at all, and if that doctrine was not adhered to, the process could only be served with bloodshed.

It must be distinctly understood that this forcible resistance was a matter with which the Committees had no concern whatever. They confined

As an offset to the Roman simplicity and gran

deur of this poor man, seated calmly at work at his saddler's bench, in an upper chamber, the Spartacus of his race, there was a ludicrous side of the picture. Knight and Hughes were themarrested and held to bail in \$10,000 each, on a charge of slander. After some difficulty, they found bail. The next day they were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap William Crafts, and again in the afternoon on a similar charge as to Ellen Crafts. Two arrests a day was their excited crowd of negroes followed Knight's carriage, and he took flight through Court and Lev erett streets, over East Cambridge bridge, ran olls, to East Cambridge, and thence to Por ter's. The mob overtook and threatened him, and it was with difficulty that some of them were kept from violence, but no actual violence was inflicted Knight was thoroughly alarmed. A portion the Vigilance Committee waited upon Hughes, and told them that they had no intention to threaten them, but that their presence perilled the peace of the city as well as their own lives. promised to leave the city the next morning; but when the morning came they were not Several complaints were made against them, and prepared to be served - one for carrying too, simply on suspicion of holding views adverse concealed weapons; another for "smoking in the streets," contrary to the City Ordinance; another under the statute against "profane cursing and swearing" (a plenty of which they did.) another for missing toll over the bridge; and still another for fast draing through the town of Cambridge Truly the Bostonians are a law-abiding people The combination of the tragical and the comical, the serious and the ludicrous, with the harassment of handbills, arrests, and crowds at their heels wherever they went, and the certainty that their process could not be served without bloodshed, overcame their obstinacy, and they took the express train for the South, waited upon by a large and respectable committee.

Knight and Hughes are said to be men of the

low description, mere hirelings or speculators, deserving no better treatment than they received. various arrests, however, were by the legal committee, but were the voluntary suggestions of parties, taking the responsibili upon themselves. The Committee were prepared to serve a writ de homine repligiando upon the Marshal, the moment the arrest should be made, and thus to raise an issue between the State and National tribunals. They also proposed to hold Crafts to bail for debt, in order to try the queswill override the civil processes of the State, made for other purposes. As a last resort, Crafts was rand, are also right; if the former be wrong, so to be arrested on a criminal charge, for violent are the latter. Let us deal out evenhanded justice. The pro-slavery journals here are bitter in | and thus raise the final question of precedence

certineate of the Commissioner. If no other crim-inal charge could be raised, it was proposed, with his own consent, to arrest him for fornication, (which is a criminal offence in Massachusetts,) on

count of the invalidity of his slave marriage. These various technical obstructions and contrivances were raised, not against the Constitution, but against the odious and unconstitutional statute. Had the statute been no more than the Constitution requires, no legal resistance would have been made, except on the real issues between the parties. As for the forcible resistance of the negroes, how can they distinguish between the Constitution and a statute? They only receive the simple idea that, without trial or notice, father, mother, husband, wife or child, brother or sister, may be snatched from each other, and from home, and hurried into captivity in an unknown and hostile land.

There are rumors that the President has authere is the Marshal to employ a pertion of the standing army to enforce his precept and to "punish" offenders. We do not believe he has done or intends to do any such thing. He knows that the whole standing army of the United States, which the Marshall army of the United States, which took Mexico and Monterey, cannot break down a poor man's outer door to serve a civil process, or "punish" any citizen for any crime what-

The above letter comes from a responsible ource and may be relied upon as a correct statement of this unsuccessful Slave Hunt in the New-England Metropolis .- Ed. Tribune.

## THIS MONTH - THE PROSPECT.

This month the Disunionists are to try their strength in the South. The Legislature of Mississippi convenes, according to the Governor's proclamation, on the 18th inst.; that of South Carolina meets, according to law, on the 25th, and, the 11th, the Nashville Convention was to meet ; but whether it will ever see the light again does not yet appear.

The prospects of the Disunionists in the South are gloomy enough. Public sentiment every where seems to be setting against them, and the probability is that those of them who have made themselves prominent will, ere long, lose caste in the political world. The vote in Texas, so far as heard from, is

overwhelming in favor of the boundary bill of In Florida, where the election for a member of Congress distinctly turned upon the issue of Dis-

union, Mr. Cabell, the Union candidate, has been returned by an increased majority." In Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, no movements of the slightest importance have been made in favor of Disunion. The Press in all

these States, with few exceptions, either rejoices or acquiesces in the measures of the late session. Neither Mississippi nor Alabama can be brought to sustain South Carolina. The Governor of Alabama has not yielded to the request to call an extra session of the Legislature; and we see no evidence that Governor Quitman's views will be sustained at the called session of the Mississippi

Legislature. In some parts of that State, the spirit of Disunion is rampant; but the general sentiment appears to be with Judge Sharkey and General Foote, the advocates of "the Compromise" and the Union. Georgia, at first, seemed disposed to lead off

against the Federal Government; but those of her citizens most turbulent in their zeal for secession are beginning "to subside," and take a more rational view of things. They even repel the charge of aiming at a dissolution of the Unionas a libel, and are assuming the title of Unionists The opponents of the compromise measures in Congress, in Chatham county, have adopted the title of "the Union Southern Rights Party," while their opponents style themselves "the Union and Southers Rights Party." The Columbus (Ga) Union by the South, as of the election of General Times, a terribly fierce Disunion paper, has struck | Cass to the Presidential chair in 1852. its flag, as we showed in the last number, and agrees to acquiesce in what has been done by Congress, provided it behave better hereafter-Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, who did more than any other members of Congress to inflame the Southern mind, are now laboring to undo the work of their own hands. It is amusing to watch the various devices with which the Disunion papers attempt to cover their retreat. The Southern (Ga.) Herald, pretends that "the submissionists, for factious purposes, are perverting the real issue," because they will insist, "when they know to the contrary, that the question to be decided, at the election for members of the Convention, is Union and Disunion." What then is the great object of the Convention, according to the Herald?

"The simple and unvarnished truth is, that the people are merely called upon to say whether they will approve, by tame submission, the late action of Congress, which robs them of their just and constitutional rights, or whether they will speak forth the is opposition, and, by all appropriate means en-

eavor to put a stop to Northern encroachment? That is all! To protest, and by appropriate neans endeavor to put a stop to Northern encroachment! The Herald scouts the idea of Dis-

"On both sides of every great question, there will always be found ultras and extremists. If there be in Clark county a man who advocates Disunion, as the only remedy for the existing evils, we know him not. But if there be such, we hazard little in asserting, that, for every Disunion ist in the ranks of the Southern Rights party, there are two abolitionists among the subi The cry of disunion is only raised by designing leaders to terrify a few old grannies in pants, and some tender-handed sprigs of aristocracy, whose fears picture the probability of their faces being scratched or their hair being put out of curl."

Recollect, Georgia is the State on which the Disunionists have relied to commence the revolutionary struggle. Even South Carolina waived her claim to this distinction in favor of her chivalric neighbor.

What shall be said of the Palmetto State? The report is, that she is wholly committed to the cause of Disunion; but we apprehend, that even her orthodoxy on that point is somewhat questionable. Whether from innate modesty and prefound respect for her sister States, or from devotion to "the cause," which she may think would be better taken care of under other auspices, or from a wise regard to her own safety, she has shown no disposition to hurry in advance of her compeers. Indeed she seems to think that the Union is still deserving of her patrounge, as she has just gone to the trouble of electing her full delegation to Congress, every member of which must swear to to support the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, before he can take his seat, This is a pretty strong presumption that she has

concluded to " wait a little longer." As to the Nashville Convention, it has lost its head. Resolutions were adopted at its last meeting, fixing the 11th of November as the day for its re-assembling, and directing its President, Judge Sharkey, to give notice accordingly ; but the honorable Judge is so busy in taking care of the never have passed the House but for the concerted Union in Mississippi, that he has forgotten or neglected his duty to the Convention. The Charleston Mercury is chagrined at his failure to give the requisite notice. "He has not done it," it says, having in the very last of his somersets come up by the side of Senator Foote. He will not probably attend, but neither his notification nor attendance is at all necessary to the meeting of of habras corpus, offered a bribe to fraud and fathe Convention." The Mercury consoles itself naticism, attempted to convert the people of with the reflection, that, at all events, South Car-

olina will be in attendance! sentiment between the border slave States, as the | under the operation of the previous question, pre-Southern Press calls them, and the planting or cipitately, without any opportunity being afforded cotton States. The latter, the Press says, were for examination, discussion, deliberation, or willing to unite with the former for secession. with a view to secure protection to the whole South, but they were betrayed, deserted by the border States, which were bribed into submission by the Fugitive law. Now that the repeal of It makes the following declaration, which, if sus- cocted and voted for it.

indicate such a division in the South itself as must

render a division of the Union about impossible. "We shall unite in no such movement as is now proposed by the submissionists. First, be-cause we would not dissolve this glorious Union for all the fugitive slave laws now or hereafter on the statute book. Second, because we have no faith in the promises or pledges of the submissionists.

We would expect to see repeated the same game of bluster and back-out—we would expect to see the same men who now talk so valiantly, and treasurable. the same men who now talk so valiantly, and treasonably, we believe is the word—the foremost to pass over to the enemy with compromise, with submission, with rejoicing, and with denunciations of those whom they had deserted, to whom they had pledged their faith in the most public, solemn, and official manner.

"We don't want to see the Federal army and navy cannonading great cities in the North to

navy cannonading great cities in the North to-recover fugitive slaves. Nor do we want to see that force employed in the slaughter of the people of a Southern State, for the simple exercise of the right through their constituted authorities of altering their Government, and separating from a political connection which they believe fatal to their rights. We are of no such vulgar, futile, and barbarous Government.

When a Government cannot be maintained without such agents, let it be amended or altered In this day of progress, of liberty, of reason, here s an occasion to manifest them.

There is a good deal of reason in this. Fighting for peace, forcing a Union, or enacting a law

But, with the Southern Press, we have no fail in the menaces of the Union and of the press of the border slave States. Were the Fugitive law repealed, there would be no more danger of Disunion than there is now. What! dissolve the on the same day, the members of the Georgia Union, simply because they would be thrown Convention are to be chosen. Preceding all, on back upon the old law of '93 for the reclamation of their slaves? How would that remedy the evil? They would then have the help of no law at all. The Northern States would stand to them in the same same relation that the Canadas now hold, so that there would be more runaways, and no recaptures! We rather think that there are enough cool heads in these States to understand all this in advance.

The truth, however, is, that the politicians of the border States, who are now threatening so fiercely what they will do, if the law be repealed, understand well enough that, as the Senate is at present constituted, it will not be repealed. The free States, if we include Delaware, have a majority of six in the Senate, but this is a matter of little concern to the South, so long as it can command a majority there. Such is the fact. There will be, first, twenty-eight Southern Senators opposed to the repeal of the law. The two Delaware Senators voted for it, and there is no reason to suppose that they will change their policy. Mr. Gwin of California is a Mississippian, and will vote with the South. On the same side, we must set down Douglas of Illinois. Dodge and Jones of lowa, Cass of Michigan, Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, and Dickinson of New York. All these, added to the Southern vote, will give thirty-seven votes against repeal. The fire-eating editors of the border States, who are now trying to intimidate the North by the menace of Disunion, contingent upon a repeal of the law, we repeat, un-derstand all this—but, the opportunity of acquiring, by this eafe exhibition of valor, high reputation as watchful and chivalrous champions of the rights of slaveholders, and of reuniting them once more for the easier government of the North, is not to be neglected.

From this review it is evident that, so far as the South is concerned, the danger of Disunion, if it ever existed, which we disbelieve, is now passed. Capitalists, who have been hitherto deterred by it from making investments in the District of Columbia, may dismiss their fears. There is just as much danger of a Dissolution of the

## THE CHARACTER OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The doubt that at first prevailed in relation t the character of the Administration, has nearly cleared away. The selection of Mr. Webster as Secretary of State seemed to indicate anti-liberal tendencies in Mr. Fillmore; but the appointment of Mr. Corwin, a man of well-known antislavery opinions, gave countenance to an opposite

Our impression was, that the selection of Mr. prophesy of the future course of the Administration; that Mr. Corwin was associated with him for the purpose of preventing the alienation of the liberal portion of the Whig party, and would soon find himself, or be found, not at home in the new Cabinet.

But, we were willing to await the progress of events. Condemnation before trial was unfair. The first indication of the concurrence of Mr Fillmore with the Webster policy, was his departure from the course of action determined upon by his honest, great-hearted predecessor. General Taylor, in relation to the settlement of the Texas boundary, and the organization of in Alabama. Has he inquired how many postgovernment for New Mexico. The General had ecommended the admission of that Territory as State, and the reference of the question of boundary between it and Texas to the only legitimate ribunal, the Supreme Court. By this recommendation he was prepared to stand, the menaces of Texas and the reproaches of his slaveholding friends, to the contrary notwithstanding. Had he lived we would have triumphed; the Federal Government would have been spared the mortification and shame of buying, at an enormous price, its peace with Texas, and New Mexico, by her\_

from all danger of the incursions of Slavery. His successor, a Northern man, had neither his sagacity nor his nerve. He shrunk from carrying out the manly policy of General Taylor. The compromise" which the fearless southerner had rejected, the apprehensive northerner accepted-His first act, after selecting for his principal adviser a man who had declared the nomination of General Taylor "one not fit to be made," was to recommend the settlement of the Texan boundary question by the payment of a bribe to Texas, to refuse his countenance to the admission of New Mexico as a State, and to encourage the organization of Territorial Governments without the Wilmot Proviso. He may not have interfered directly with members of Congress, but the conduct of the Whigs of the House of Representatives, known to be in sympathy and correspondence with Mr. Webster, was an indication of the policy of the Administration.

Next followed the Fugitive Bill-a measure which has done more to exasperate the North; and endanger the Union, than all other measures of Congress combined-a measure that could absence of those Whig members who have since assumed the title of "National Whigs," and

claimed special sympathy with Mr. Fillmore.

The bill subjected the question of personal freedom to a horde of irresponsible commissioners. compelled the most summary process, disregarded the right of jury trial, virtually annulled the writ the free States into slave catchers, and aimed, by implication, at the recognition of Slavery in There is evidently an increasing division of the Territories. It was forced through the House, amendment, and was at length passed, in the absence of one-third of the members of that body.

If ever a President were called upon to veto any measure, so as to give the representatives of the People a chance for reconsideration and revision. this law is threatened, these same States are Mr. Fillmore was called upon to refuse his sanc breathing out threatenings and slaughter, and tion to such a hill, passed with less delay and decall upon the planting States to unite with them liberation than are awarded to the consideration in making the continuance of the law a sine quat of an ordinary road bill. For all the evil consenon. The Press coolly tells them that they are quences that have resulted, and may result, from neither to be trusted nor aided, and that the Fu- the agitation created by this infamous law, he gitive law is of very little consequence any way, must share the responsibility with those who con-

anti-slavery men as disorganizers and enemies of the Union; it brands the Wilmot-Proviso policy Mr. Webster. as folly and wickedness; it advocates with all its might the Fugitive Law; it encourages and foments the spirit of pro-slavery faction in the Whig party at the North, and shows no favor to any prominent Whig in that section who is not willing to adhere to the policy of Daniel Web-

ster. This is the chosen organ of the Executive-The temporary secession of Messrs. Duer, Granger, & Co, from the regular Whig Convention of New York, on the ground of the continued adhesion of that body to the professed anti-slavery doctrines of the party, must be regarded as another evidence that Mr. Fillmore is a Northern Man with Southern Principles," The bolters carried on their proceedings in his name; they claimed to act in his behalf; and the Republic, the organ of the President, endorsed them. At first, we refused to admit the truth of their assumptions, because we could not believe which can only to executed by the military power that the authorities of works per so improves erain thing not, 6t to be done, in Renublican a gratere treatf in an enterposition position to the having appeared; on the contrary, its special organ having fully sustained all the proceedings of the dissentients, we are driven to the conclusion that these proceedings had the approbation of Mr.

> Since then, the evidences have multiplied that his Administration is irrecoverably committed against the anti-slavery sentiments and policy of the North. The South is so well assured of this fact, that it is becoming loud in its praises of Mr-Fillmore on this very ground. Even the most ultra Democratic papers in that section are gratified with his position. The Washington Union sets down the following items to his credit

From the Washington Union. AN EXECUTIVE ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote is told in a letter from the Washington correspondent of Tuesday's Richmond Enquirer. It confers credit on the President, and it gives us pleasure to transfer it

ceived in the West. The reply was, that the law, although unpopular in his State, would doubtless be enforced. The remark was playfully made, that, as the President was sworn to 'preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and laws,' he (the Ex-Senator) presumed Mr. Fillmore would execute this law. 'To the very letter, sir,' was the instant reply of the President—'to the very letter, sir, whatever may be the consequences.' This reply was worthy the palmiest days of 'Old Hickory' himself."

ANOTHER ANECDOTE.

It gives us pleasure to state another anecdote about the President, for which we vouch, as we had it from two gentlemen from the West, with whom the President had just been in conversation vesterday morning. They were applying to him for the appointment of a gentleman as attorney for the United States in one of the Western States. After discussing the qualifications of the candidate, Mr. Fillmore remarked that there was another thing which he deemed indispensable. He said he was determined to execute faithfully the Fugitive Slave law, and would appoint no man to office, who might be called upon to assist in the administration of that law, who would not

zealously cooperate in its execution.
On another occasion, we understand, from good authority, that the President declared the law should be executed at every hazard-even at the This is the spirit alone in which the Union can

It seems, then, that the infamous Fugitive Law a cherished measure of the present Administration. Men's fitness for office is to be judged of by their opinions of that law. In its superabundant zeal to secure the arrest of runaways, under a law which furnishes temptations, and secures immunity to kidnappers, the Administration is determined to carry it out, " EVEN AT THE

RISK OF BLOOD P Mr. Fillmore must perform his constitutional duty, or resign; but he would do well to recollect that, even under an Absolute Monarchy, at this age of the world, it is rather a hazardous thing Webster was made at the instance of slavehold- to undertake the execution of a law by the Miliing politicians; that it was to be regarded as a tary Power. It is reported that General Taylor said that a Union, to maintain which it would become necessary to fight, would not be worth maintaining. And we say that any law, which is so odious to the People, as to require a frequent resort to the military power of the United States to enforce it, is a law not fit to be passed-a law, the repeal of which is demanded by the highest

considerations of patrictism and policy.

If Mr. Fillmore should once draw the sword against the People of Massachusetts, he may find ome use for it in another section. We take it for granted that there are United States laws to be enforced in South Carolina, in Georgia, and masters in those States refuse to fulfil their legal and constitutional obligation to deliver newspapers? What has he done in the case of the postmaster in South Carolina, who, some months since, was arraigned before a State court, for refusing to permit his post office to be broken open and robbed by the sovereign people in that neighborhood? What has he done with the postmaster at Eufaula, Ala., who, in reply to the demand of the Postmaster General, why he refused to deliver the National Era to a subscriber at that office who had regularly subscribed and paid for it, sion as a State, would have been relieved sent him the proceedings of a public meeting which sustained his course, and resolved that, if he were removed for the act, no postmaster should be permitted to fill his place? We ask Mr. Fillmore, what have you done, sir, in these cases, to enforce the laws of the United States? Is the reclamation of fugitive negroes of more importance in your eyes than the Freedom of the Press. and the Sacredness of the Mails? Will you lightly talk of blood when the Federal law is resisted in Boston, and fold your arms with indifference when Federal laws are habitually resisted and trampled under foot in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama!

We have said enough to show our readers the character of the present Administration. Liberty has nothing to hope from it. It stands in an attitude of antagonism towards the liberal men of all parties in the free States, and is seeking to establish harmony and peace by concessions to a Power which never has been, and never will be, satisfied with anything less than supremacy.

## MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.

The Washington correspondents of the Baltimore Sun and Chipper, a few days since, announced that the President was concentrating a very large military force upon Boston-and they made merry at the idea of using powder and ball against " the Yankees." The reports were well calculated to exasperate the freemen of the country. Fortunately, they are all pronounced to be utterly false and groundless by the Republic, the organ of the Executive. This is well. From the latest, most reliable" accounts, it would seem that there has been a trial, not of strength, but of wits, between the People of Boston and the Slave-catchers.

It would be rather premature for Mr. Fillmore to step in with the military power to settle conflicting questions of law. When an extraordinarily oppressive law is passed, its authors must expect that extraordinary legal and technical means will be tried, to baffle its operation.

MR. MANN has been thrown overboard by the Webster influence in his district. He was nomiidentified with their organization. His name was then taken up in the Whig Convention of his district, but, after a sharp struggle, Samuel H. Walley was nominated in his place. The votes

between a criminal process of the State, and the certificate of the Commissioner. If no other criminal process of the State, and the certificate of the Commissioner. If no other criminal process of the State, and the control planting States, will clearly popular and useful citizens of Massachusetts, sisting of officers of the French army, and younger procedure. If no other criminal process of the State, and the control planting States, will clearly popular and useful citizens of Massachusetts, and the popular and useful citizens of Massachusetts, and the control planting States, will clearly popular and useful citizens of Massachusetts, and the popular and useful citizens of Massachusett preceding, liberal Administration, the Republic, and his name is identified honorably with the sons of the nobility, adventurous and unscrupped the special organ of the Executive, is placed un cause of Education throughout the Union. On der pro-slavery auspices. A journal more the- all points of public policy, he has faithfully reprough in its antagonism to the anti-slavery senti- resented the Whig party in his district, but, havment of the North, more devoted to the Slave ing fallen under the displeasure of Mr. Webster. Power and its policy, has never existed in Wash- he must be prescribed. We do not believe the ington. It apologizes for slavery; it denounces People will ratify the proceedings of the Convention that has attempted to execute the will of

#### THE BORDER WAR OF 1708.

The picturesque site of the now large village of Haverbill, on the Merrimack river, was occupied a century and a half ago by some thirty dwellings, scattered at uncount distances along the two principal rossis, one of which, running parallel with the river, intersected the other, which ascended the hill northwardly, and lost itself in the dark woods. The log buts of the first settlers had at that time given place to comparatively spacious and commodious habitations, framed and covered with sawed boards and cloven clapboards or shingles. They were many of them two stories in front, with the roof sloping off behind to a single one; the windows few and small, and frequently so fitted as to be opened with difficulty, and affording but a scanty supply of light and air. Two or three of the best constructed were occupied as companies of soldiers were constrained. On the lateir war-path. The diminished army pressed togs grounds rising from the river steed the mansions of the well-defined aristocracy of the little settlement-larger and more imposing, with projecting upper stories and carved cornices. On the front of one of these, over the elaborately wrought entablature of the doorway, might be seen the armorial bearings of the honored family of Saltonstall. Its hospitable door was now closed-no guests filled its spacious hall, or partook of the rich delicacies of its ample larder. Death had been there; its venerable and respected occupant had just been borne by his peers in rank and station to the neighboring grave-yard. Learned, affable, intrepid, a sturdy asserter of the rights and liberties of the Province, and so far in advance of his time as to refuse to yield to the terrible witchcraft delusion-vacating his seat on the Bench, and openly expressing his disapprobation of the violent and sanguinary proceedings of the Court-wise in council, and prompt in action-not his own townsmen alone, but the people of the entire Province, had reason to mourn the Four years before the events of which we are

about to speak, the Indian allies of the French in Canada suddenly made their appearance in the

westerly part of the settlement. At the close of a mid-winter day, six savages rushed into the open gate of a garrison house owned by one Bradley, who appears to have been absent at the time. sentinel stationed in the house discharged his musket, killing the foremost Indian, and was himself instantly shot down. The mistress of the house, a spirited young woman, was making soap in a large kettle over the fire. She seized her ladle, and dashed the boiling liquid in the faces of the assailants, scalding one of them severely, and was only captured after such a resistance a can scarcely be conceived of by the delicately framed and tenderly nurtured occupants of the places of our great-grandmothers. After plundering the house, the Indians started on their long winter march for Canada. Tradition says that some thirteen persons, probably women and children, were killed outright at the garrison. Goodwife Bradley and four others were spared as prisoners. The ground was covered with deep snow, and the captives were compelled to carry heavy burdens of their plundered househol stuffs, while for many days in succession they had no other sustenance than bits of hide, groundnuts, the bark of trees, and the roots of wild onions and lilies. In this situation, in the cold, forest, and unattended, the unhappy young woman gave birth to a child. Its cries irritated the savages, who cruelly treated it, and threatened its life. To the entreaties of the mother they replied, that they would spare it on the condition that it should be baptized after their fashion. She gave the little innocent into their hands, when with mock solemnity they made the sign of the cross upon its forehead by eashing it with their knives, and afterwards barbarously put it to death before the eyes of its mother, seeming to regard the whole matter as an excellent piece of sport. Nothing so strongly excited the risibilities of these grim barbarians as the tears and cries of their victims, extorted by physical or mental agony. Capricious alike in their cruelties and their kindnesses, they treated some of their captives with forbearance and consideration, and tormented others apparently without cause. One man on his way to Canada was killed because they did not like his looks, "he was so sour;" another because he was "old and good for nothing." One of their own number, who was suffering greatly from the effects of the scalding soap, was derided and mocked as a "fool who had let a squaw whip him;" while, on the other hand, the energy and spirit manifested by Goodwife Bradley in her defence was a constant theme of admiration, and gained her so much respect among her captors as to protect her from personal injury or insult. On her arrival in Canada, she was sold to a French farmer, by whom she was kindly treated.

In the mean time, her husband made every exertion in his power to ascertain her fate, and early in the next year learned that she was a slave in Canada. He immediately set off through the wilderness on foot, accompanied only by his dog, who drew a small sled upon which he carried some provisions for his sustenance and a bag of pile of clapboards, where it was afterwards found, snuff which the Governor of the Province gave him as a present to the Governor of Canada. After encountering almost incredible hardships and dangers, with a perseverance which shows how well he appreciated the good qualities of his stolen helpmate, he reached Montreal, and betook himself to the Governor's residence. Travelworn, ragged, and wasted with cold and hunger, he was ushered into the presence of M. Vaudreuil. The courtly Frenchman civilly received the gift of the bag of snuff, listened to the poor fellow's story, and put him in a way to redeem his wife without difficulty. The joy of the latter on secing her husband in the strange land of her captivity may well be imagined. They returned by water, landing at Boston early in the summer.

late Dr. Abiel Abbott, in his manuscript of "Judith Whiting's Recollections of the Indian Wars," states that she had previously been a prisoner, probably before her marriage. After her return, she lived quietly at the garrison house until the summer of the next year. One bright moon-lit night, a party of Indians were seen silently and cautiously approaching. The only occupants of the garrison at that time were Bradley, his wife and children, and a servant. The three adults armed themselves with muskets, and prepared to defend themselves. Goodwife Bradley, supposing the Indians had come with the intention of again capturing her, encouraged her husband to fight to the last, declaring that she had rather die on her own hearth than fall into their hands. The Indians rushed upon the garrison, and assailed the thick oaken door, which they forced partly open, when a well-aimed shot from Goodwife Bradley laid the foremost dead on the threshold. The loss of their leader so disheartened them that they made a hasty retreat.

The year 1707 passed away without any attack upon the exposed frontier settlement. A feeling of comparative security succeeded to the almost sleepless anxiety and terror of its inhabitants, and they were beginning to congratulate each nated first by the Free-Soilers, although not other upon the termination of their long and bitter trials. But the end was not yet.

Early in the spring of 1708, the pris tribes of Indians in alliance with the French a great council, and agreeato furnish three hunstood—for Walley 64, for Mann 53.

Mr. Mann has discharged his duties in Congress with signal ability. He is one of the most

lous. The Sieur de Chaillons, and Hertel de Rouville, distinguished as a partisan in former expeditions, cruel and unsparing as his Indian allies, commanded the French troops; the Indians marshalled under their several chiefs, obeyed the general orders of La Perriere. A Catholic priest accompanied them. De Rouville, with the Freuch troops, and a portion of the Indians, took the route by the river St. François, about the middle of summer. La Perriere, with the French Mohawks, crossed Lake Champlain. The place of rendezvous was Lake Nickisipigue. On the way, a Huron accidentally killed one of his companions; whereupon the tribe insisted on halting, and holding a council. It was gravely decided that this accident was an evil omen, and that the expedition would prove disastrous; and in spite of the endeavors of the French officers, the whole band deserted. Next, the Mohawks became dirsatisfied, and refused to proceed. To the entrenties and promises of their French allies, they replied, that an infectious disease had broken out among them, and that, if they remained, it would spread through the whole army. The French partisans were not deceived by a falsehood so transparent, but they were in no condition to enforce obedience, and with bitter execuations and

agreeably to their promise, the Norridgewock and Penobscot Indians. They found the place deserted, and, after waiting for some days, were forced to the conclusion that the Eastern tribes had broken their pledge of cooperation. Under these circumstances, a council was held, and the original design of the expedition, viz: the de-struction of the whole line of frontier towns, beginning with Portsmouth, was abandoned. They had still a sufficient force for the surprise of a single settlement, and Haverhill, on the Merrimack, was selected for conquest. In the mean time, intelligence of the expedi-

tion, greatly exaggerated in point of numbers and object, had reached Boston; and Governor Dudley had despatched troops to the more exposed outposts of the Provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Forty men, under the command of Major Turner, and Captains Price and Gardner, were stationed at Haverhill in the diff ferent garrison houses. At first, a good degree of vigilance was manifested, but as days and weeks passed without any amrm, the inhabitant relapsed into their old habits, and some even be gan to hallow that the rumored descent of the Indians was only a pretext for quartering upon them two score of lazy, rollicking soldiers, who certainly seemed more expert in making love to their daughters, and drinking their best ale and cider, than in patrolling the woods, or putting the garrisons into a defensible state. The grain and hay harvest ended without disturbance; the men worked in their fields, and the women pursued their household avocations, without any very serious apprehension of danger.

Among the inhabitants of the village was an eccentric, ne'er-do-well fellow, named Keezar who led a wandering, unsettled life, oscillating, like a crazy pendulum, between Haverhill and Amesbury. He had a smattering of a variety of trades, was a famous wrestler, and for a mug of ale would leap over an ox-cart with the unspilled beverage in his hand. On one occasion, when at supper, his wife complained that she had no tin dishes, and as there were none to be obtained nearer than Boston, he started on foot in the even ing, travelled through the woods to the city, and returned with his ware by sunrise the next morning, passing over a distance of between sixty and seventy miles. The tradition of his strange habits, feats of strength, and wicked practical jokes, is still common in his native town. On the morning of the 29th of the 8th month, he was engaged in taking home his horse, which, according to his custom, he had turned into his neighbor's rich clover-field the evening previous. By the gray light of dawn he saw a long file of men marching silently towards the town. He hurried back to the village, and gave the alarm, by firing gun. Previous to this, however, a young man belonging to a neighboring town, who had been

spending the night with a young woman of the village, had met the advance of the war party and turning back in extreme terror and confusion, thought only of the safety of his betrothed, and passed silently through a considerable part of the village to her dwelling. After he had effectually concealed her, he ran out to give the alarm. But it was too late. Keezar's gun was answered by the terrific yells, whistling, and whooping of the Indians. House after house was assailed and captured. Men, women, and chil dren, were massacred. The minister of the town was killed by a shot through his door. Two of his children were saved by the courage and sagacity of his negro slave, Hagar. She carried them into the cellar, and covered them with tubs, and then crouched behind a barrel of meat, just in time to escape the vigilant eyes of the enemy, who entered the cellar and plundered it. She saw them pass and repass the tubs under which the children lay, and take meat from the very barrel which concealed herself. Three soldiers were quartered in the house, but they made no defence and were killed while begging for quarter.

The wife of Thomas Hartshorne, after her husband and three sons had fallen, took her younger children into the cellar, leaving an infant on a bed in the garret, fearful that its cries would betray her place of concealment if she took it with her. The Indians entered the garret, and tossed the child out of the window upon a stunned and insensible. It recovered, nevertheless, and became a man of remarkable strength and stature; and it used to be a standing joke with his friends, that he had been stinted by the Indians when they threw him out of the window Goodwife Swan, armed with a long spit, success fully defended her door against two Indians. While the massacre went on, the priest who accompanied the expedition, with some of the French officers, went into the meeting-house, the walls of which were afterwards found written over with chalk. At sunrise, Major Turner, with a portion of his soldiers, entered the village, and the enemy made a rapid retreat, carrying with them seventeen prisoners. They were pursued and overtaken, just as they were entering the woods, and a severe There is a tradition that this was not the Good- skirmish took place, in which the rescue of some wife's first experience of Indian captivity. The of the prisoners was effected. Thirty of the enemy were left dead on the field, including the infamous Hertel de Rouville. On the part of the villagers, Captains Ayer and Wainwright, and Lieutenant Johnson, with thirteen others, were killed. The intense heat of the weather made it necessary to bury the dead on the same day They were laid side by side, in a long trench in the burial ground. The body of the venerated and lamented minister, with those of his wife and child, sleep in another part of the burial ground, where may still be seen a rude monument, with its almost illegible inscription :

" Clauditur hoc tumulo corpus Reverendi più doctigi viri D. Benjamin Rolfe, ecclesia Christi qua est haverhill pastoris fidelessimi; qui domi sua ad hosti bus burbare trucidatus. A laboribus suis requirit mone dici sacra quiciis. Aug. XXIX, anno dom

MDCCVIII. Etatis sua XLVI? Of the prisoners taken, some escaped during the skirmish, and two or three were sent back by the French officers, with a message to the English soldiers, that if they pursued the party on their retreat to Canada, the other prisoners should be put to death. One of them, a soldier stationed in Capt. Wainwright's garrison, on his return four years after, published an account of his captivity. He was compelled to carry a heavy pack, and was led by an Indian by a cord round his neck. The whole party suffered terribly from hunger. On reaching Canada, the Indians shaved one side of his head, and greased the other, and painted his face. At a fort nine miles from Montreal, a council was held in order to decide his fate, and he